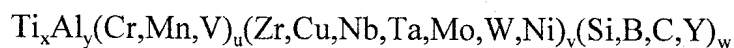


IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of producing metallic and intermetallic alloy ingots by continuous or quasi-continuous billet withdrawal from a cold wall induction crucible, characterized in that wherein the alloy material is supplied in a molten and pre-homogenized state continuously or quasi-continuously to a cold wall induction crucible.

2. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein inter-metallic γ -TiAl-based alloy ingots are produced.

3. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1 ~~and 2~~, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the alloys are described by the following summation formula:



with the concentrations of the alloying constituents being within the following ranges

5 (in atomic percent):

$$x = 100 - y - u - v - w$$

$$y = 40 \text{ to } 48, \text{ preferably } 44 \text{ to } 48$$

$$u = 0.5 \text{ to } 5$$

$$v = 0.1 \text{ to } 10 \text{ and}$$

10 $w = 0.05 \text{ to } 1.$

4. (Currently Amended) A method of producing metallic and intermetallic alloy ingots

of high homogeneity and low porosity of any adjustable diameter according to claim 1,
characterized in that it is based on comprising the following sequence method steps:

(i) producing electrodes by customarily mixing and compressing the selected
starting materials;

(ii) at least once remelting the electrodes obtained in step (i) in a conventional
fusion-metallurgical process;

(iii) inductively melting off the electrodes obtained in steps (i) and (ii) in a high
frequency coil;

(iv) homogenizing the pre-homogenized, molten material obtained in step (iii) in
a cold wall induction crucible; and

(v) withdrawing the melt, solidified by cooling, from the cold wall induction
crucible of step (iv) in the form of solidified ingots of freely adjustable diameters and lengths.

5. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, characterized in that it is based
on comprising the following sequence method steps:

(i) producing electrodes by conventionally mixing and compressing the selected
starting materials;

(ii) at least once melting the electrodes obtained in step (i) by a conventional fusion-
metallurgical method;

(iii) producing a pre-homogenized, molten material of the electrode material
obtained in step (ii) by melting off in a cold crucible plasma furnace;

(iv) homogenizing the pre-homogenized, molten material obtained in step (iii) in a cold wall induction crucible; and

(v) withdrawing the melt, solidified by cooling, from the cold wall induction crucible of step (iv) in the form of cylindrical ingots of freely adjustable diameters and lengths.

6. (Currently Amended) A method according to ~~claims~~claim 1 to 4, characterized in ~~that~~wherein the melting process for producing the pre-homogenized, molten material takes place in a high frequency field of a frequency in the range of 70 to 300 kHz.

7. (Currently Amended) A method according to ~~claims~~claim 1 to 4, characterized in ~~that~~wherein the temperature of the pre-homogenized, molten material ranges between 1400 to 1600°C.

8. (Currently Amended) A method according to ~~claims 1 to 4~~claim 4, characterized in ~~that~~wherein the electrodes (iii) used for producing the molten, pre-homogenized material by means of an induction coil rotate preferably at a speed between 2 and 5 rpm.

9. (Currently Amended) A method according to ~~claims~~claim 1 to 4, characterized in ~~that~~wherein the method is executed quasi-continuously by one or several electrodes, in case of inductive melting, being quasi-continuously fed while an ingot is simultaneously withdrawn from the cold wall induction crucible.

10. (Currently Amended) A method according to ~~claims 1 to 4~~claim 4, characterized ~~in that~~wherein homogenization in the cold wall induction crucible in step (iv) takes place at a temperature of 1400 to 1700°C.

11. (Currently Amended) A method according to ~~claims 1 to 4~~claim 4, characterized ~~in that~~wherein homogenization in the cold wall induction crucible in step (iv) takes place in a range of frequency of 4 to 20 kHz.

12. (Currently Amended) A method according to ~~claims 1 to 4~~claim 4, characterized ~~in that~~wherein cooling the melt upon ingot withdrawal in step (v) takes place by the aid of water-cooled copper segments.

13. (Currently Amended) A method according to ~~claims 1 to 4~~claim 4, characterized ~~in that~~wherein the diameter of the ingots withdrawn in step (v) is in the range of 40 to 350 mm.

14. (Currently Amended) γ -TiAl-based alloy ingots produced according to ~~claims~~claim ~~1 to 3~~, characterized by comprising

(a) a length to diameter ratio of > 12 ;

(b) homogeneity related to local macroscopic fluctuations of the aluminum and

titanium of maximally ± 0.5 atomic percent; further metallic alloying constituents of

maximally ± 0.2 atomic percent; non-metallic alloying additions (boron, carbon, silicon) of maximally ± 0.05 atomic percent.

15. (New) A method according to claim 5, wherein the electrodes (iii) used for producing the molten, pre-homogenized material by means of an induction coil rotate preferably at a speed between 2 and 5 rpm.

16. (New) A method according to claim 5, wherein homogenization in the cold wall induction crucible in step (iv) takes place at a temperature of 1400 to 1700°C.

17. (New) A method according to claim 5, wherein homogenization in the cold wall induction crucible in step (iv) takes place in a range of frequency of 4 to 20 kHz.

18. (New) A method according to claim 5, wherein cooling the melt upon ingot withdrawal in step (v) takes place by the aid of water-cooled copper segments.

19. (New) A method according to claim 5, wherein the diameter of the ingots withdrawn in step (v) is in the range of 40 to 350 mm.